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conceivably lie in the non-sexual rather than sexual field. But certain of its findings, as to the conversion rather than extinction of repressed desires, for instance, and the significance of dream material, have surely become a permanent part of general psychology and therefore relate to that form of activity which underlies all social phenomena and which the anthropologist can never afford wholly to ignore.

The other point of contact is the assumption, apparently typical of the school, that the symbols into which the "libido" converts itself, are phylogenetically transmitted and appear socially. The machinery of this assumed process is not examined. Its reality is considered established by the adduction of examples which may be so interpreted. Now if the psychoanalysts are right, nearly all ethnology and culture history are waste of effort, except in so far as they contribute new raw materials. If, on the other hand, current anthropological methods and the psychological assumptions underlying them are correct, the phylogenetic theories of Jung and his collaborators are only a mistaken excrescence on their sounder work. Mutual understanding will not progress as long as the two tendencies go their conflicting ways in ignorance of each other.

Of the two volumes, the first is in reality the more systematic. The series of papers gives an excellent cross-section of the modern psychology of the unconscious as represented by one of its two leading schools. The second volume is saturated with phylogenetic interpretations without examination of their foundations. Both translations are good.

For those whose patriotic sensibilities are keen, it may be remarked that while Jung writes in German, he is a Swiss and head of the Zurich school.

A. L. KROEBER.

#### NORTH AMERICA

*In the Alaskan Wilderness.* GEORGE BYRON GORDON, Sc.D., F.R.G.S.

The John C. Winston Company: Philadelphia, 1917. 247 pp. 52 illustrations, 3 maps.

This volume is the narrative of a journey in Alaska from the Upper Yukon southwestward to the headwaters of the Kuskokwim and thence down that river to the sea. The party was composed of the author and his brother, Lieutenant MacLaren Gordon, who fell on the battle line in France, October 21, 1916. The explorations upon which this volume is based were made in 1907. The main portion of the book comprises ten chapters, in narrative form, covering the journey from start to finish. The style is charming, simple, and direct; the reader is carried along without being wearied by long and tedious details, but always has before

him a running picture of the country and the life by the way. Strange to say, a part of the territory traversed is so little known that some of the observations and the map at the end of the volume constitute the first definite geographical knowledge we have for the region around the headwaters of the Kuskokwim.

A few straggling Indians from the interior were encountered near the head of the Kuskokwim, but the author had neither the time nor the linguistic equipment to gather much information as to their culture. When about 275 miles from the sea the first Eskimo village (Sikmiut) was observed. From a brief observation, supplemented by collecting, the author found the culture here to be mixed with that of the Indians farther inland. Also he thought he could detect both types in the physical features of the inhabitants. As the journey proceeded to the sea, five other villages were visited, but these the author considers pure Eskimo.

An appendix of eighty pages contains some data for traveling on the Kuskokwim and in Alaska which will no doubt be useful to future visitors to the country. This is followed by a general discussion of the population of Alaska. It is to be regretted that the author does not discuss the data returned by the census of 1910, particularly that for the region he traversed, for this would have given us a check upon at least one geographical unit. There is, however, a very satisfactory digest of the Kuskokwim culture illustrated by many plates of specimens collected on the journey.

A brief vocabulary closes the volume. Besides its many other estimable qualities this volume gives one a clear picture of the environmental conditions surrounding Eskimo culture in the Alaskan river deltas.

CLARK WISSLER

#### ASIA

*Aboriginal Siberia, A Study in Social Anthropology.* M. A. CZAPLICKA, Somerville College, Oxford. With a Preface by R. R. MARETT, Reader in Social Anthropology in the University of Oxford. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1914. 8vo, pp. xvi, 376, 16 pls. \$5.60.

Though this book was issued several years ago, it has somehow eluded the notice of reviewers in this country, but a belated comment seems better than none. Miss Czaplicka was one of the many students who derived inspiration from Dr. Marett's anthropological teaching, and the present work was undertaken at his suggestion prior to a year's trip to Siberia. It is best characterized as a painstaking compilation by an enthusiastic novice. A Pole by birth and conversant with the Russian